



“EPA: Please Stop the Pebble Mine”

Wednesday, May 29th

6:30-8:30pm

Ecotrust, 721 NW 9th Avenue

We can help preserve the world’s largest wild salmon fishery. We can help stop Alaska’s proposed Pebble Mine and protect Bristol Bay. But this May, decision makers must hear from us.

The EPA has a 30-day comment window open on its Bristol Bay Watershed Assessment. We have complimentary refreshments and postcards. Please join us to get an update from the field, hear from experts, and contribute to a robust public record by submitting a postcard comment to the EPA.

Alaska’s never denied a major mining permit. The EPA has the authority to ensure the fishery and watershed are protected. Your comments will support their decision to do so.

The event is FREE, all ages, open to anyone interested, and brought to you by [Save Bristol Bay](#), [Wild Salmon Center](#), [Food and Water Watch](#), [Save Our Wild Salmon](#), [Association of Northwest Steelheaders](#), [Gifford Pinchot Task Force](#), [Salmon Safe](#), [Columbia Riverkeeper](#), [Pacific Rivers Council](#), [Center for Biological Diversity](#), [National Wildlife Federation](#), [Port Orford Ocean Resource Team](#), [Oregon Natural Desert Association](#), and [Water Watch](#). Visit <http://on.fb.me/12xUiX5> to share the Facebook event page. A big thanks to BridgePort Brewing for a keg of IPA!

Background:

The proposed Pebble Mine would extract low-grade copper from an open pit mine seven times deeper than the Washington Monument. Structures as high as the Hoover Dam would perpetually contain 7-10 billion tons of acidic mine waste. The mine would eliminate over 55 miles of salmon streams, destroy 4000 acres of wetlands, require a new deep water port and power plant, and span 32 square miles at the headwaters of Bristol Bay’s watershed.

The Bristol Bay watershed supports the world’s largest wild salmon runs and is home to 27 globally important bird areas, two national parks, four national wildlife refuges, and several critical habitat areas. The ecological resources generated nearly \$480 million in direct economic activity in 2009, and employed over 14,000 people.